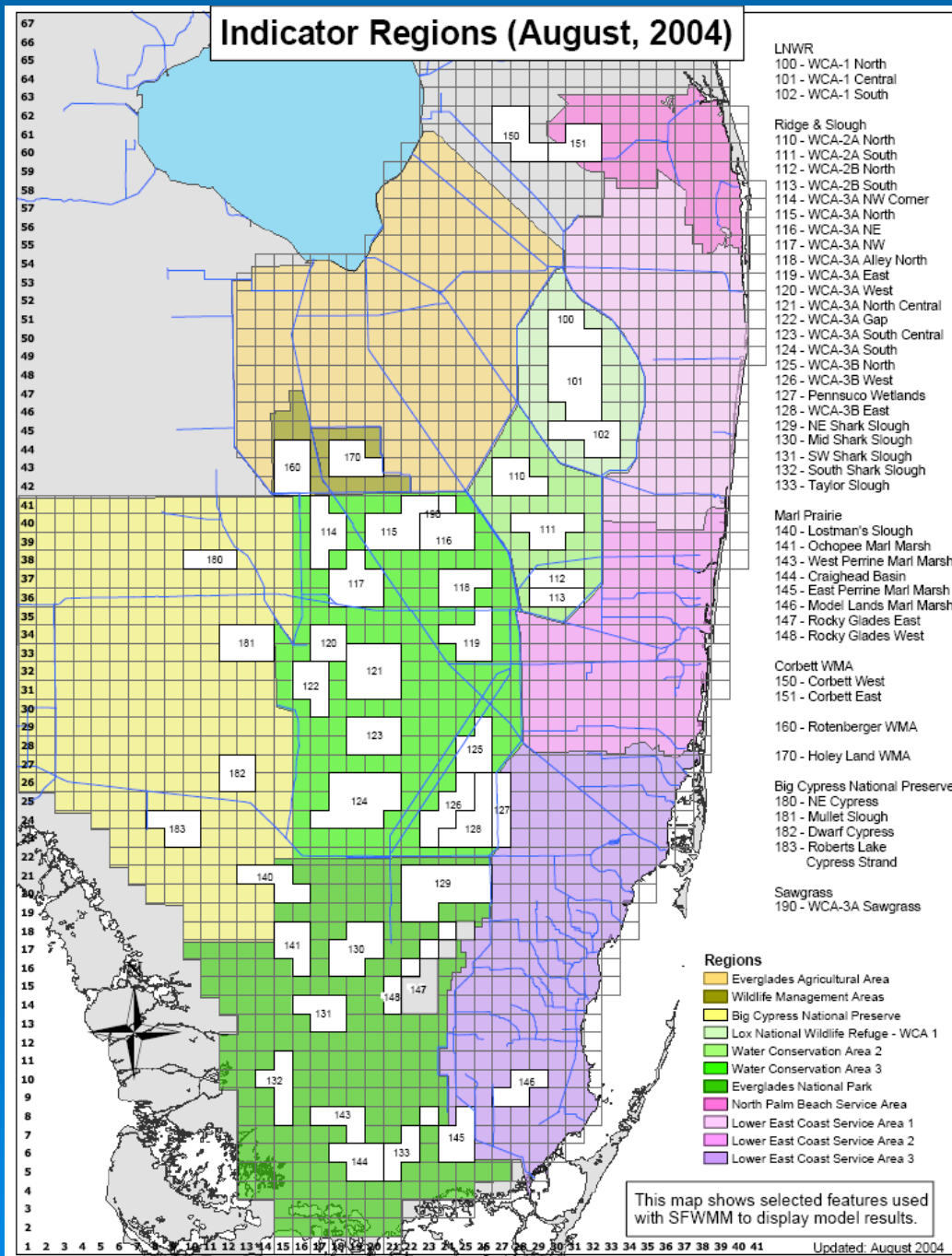


EVERGLADES PERFORMANCE MEASURES

**WRAC Lake Okeechobee Committee
LORSS PDT
August 3, 2006**

**Martha Nungesser, Ph.D.
Everglades Division
SFWMD**





10 Indicator Regions
from WCA-1 to ENP

Range of hydrologic
conditions

GREATER EVERGLADES PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Peat Dryout: Increases risk of peat fires

Tree Island Inundation: Excessive flooding can kill trees

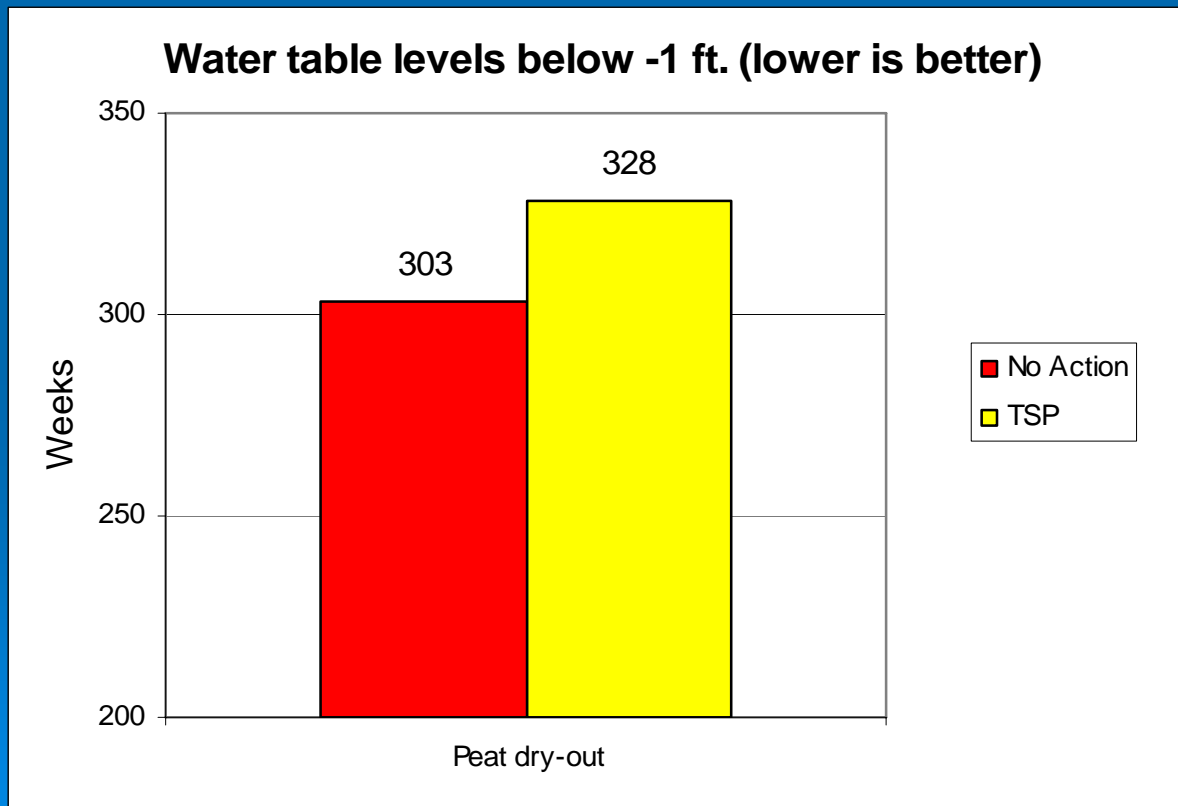
Wading Birds:

- **Recessions:** Wading birds need regularly decreasing water depths for feeding (-0.1' foot / week)
- **Reversals:** Significant water level rises disperse prey, decrease nestling survival

Snail Kites: Water depth decreases protect snail kite nests and protect apple snail reproduction

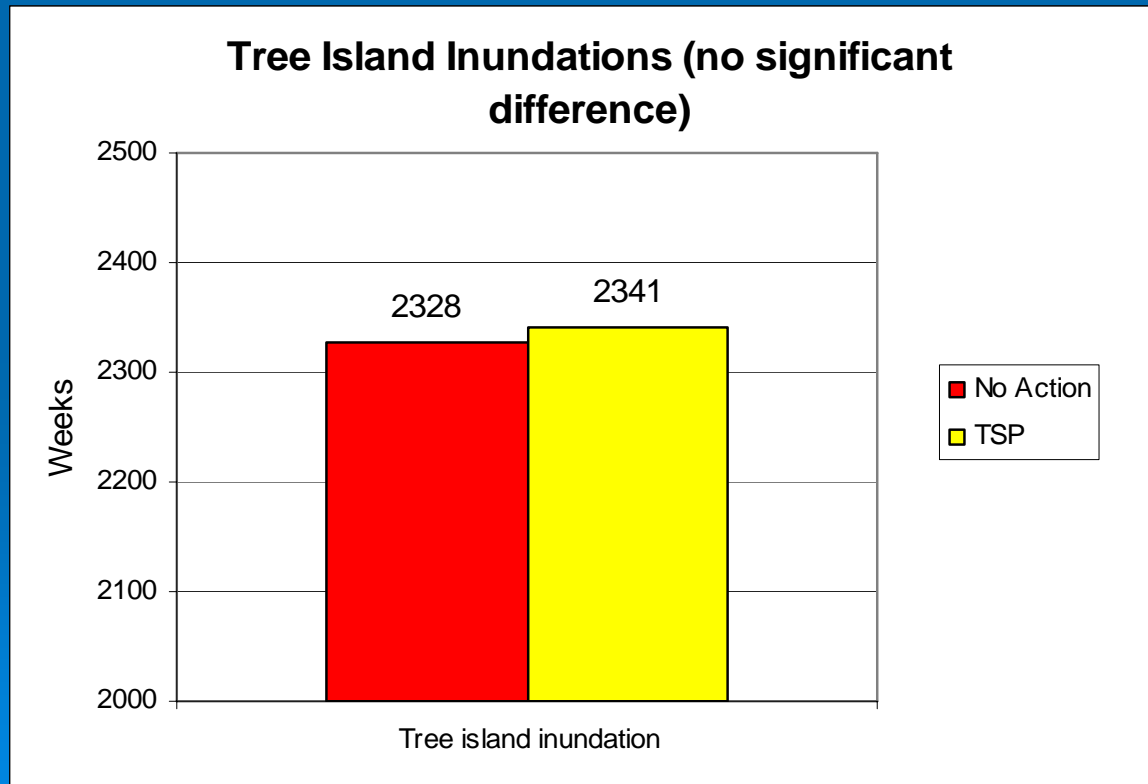
Peat Dryout: Increases risk of peat fires

Number of weeks that water table is 1 foot or more below peat surface



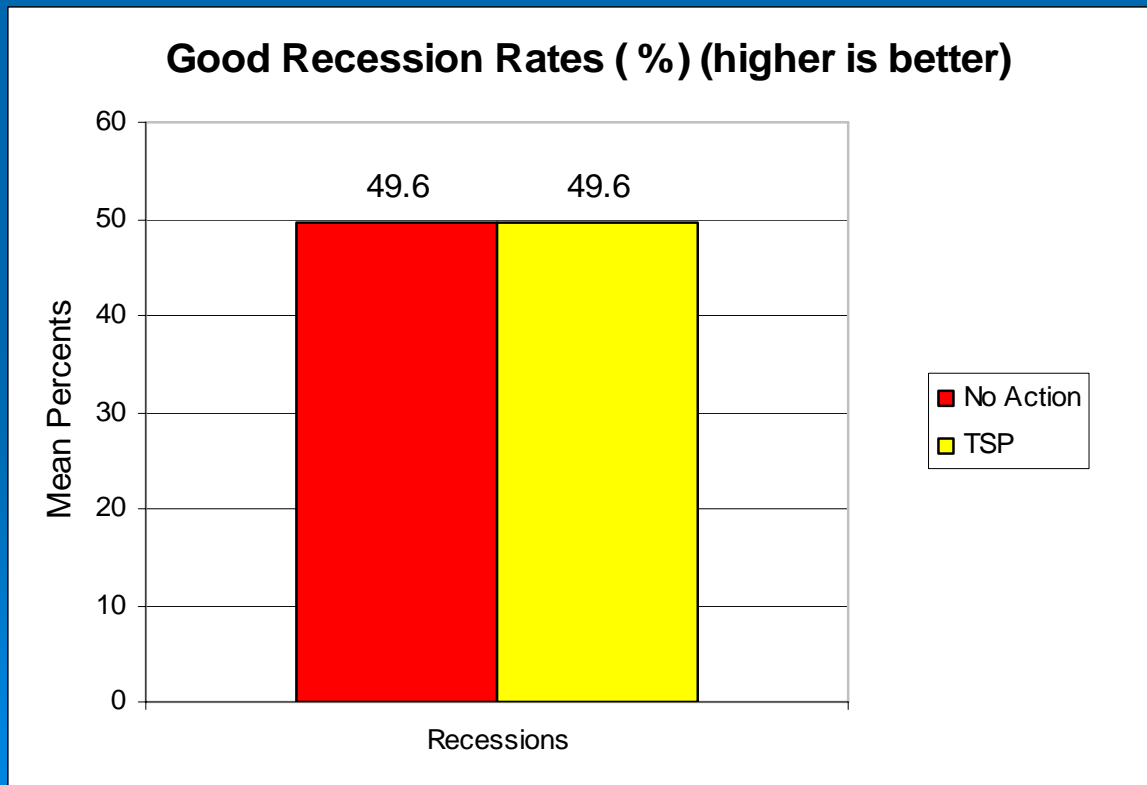
Tree Island Inundation: Excessive inundation kills trees

Water depths of 2.5' or more should not exceed 17 weeks per year



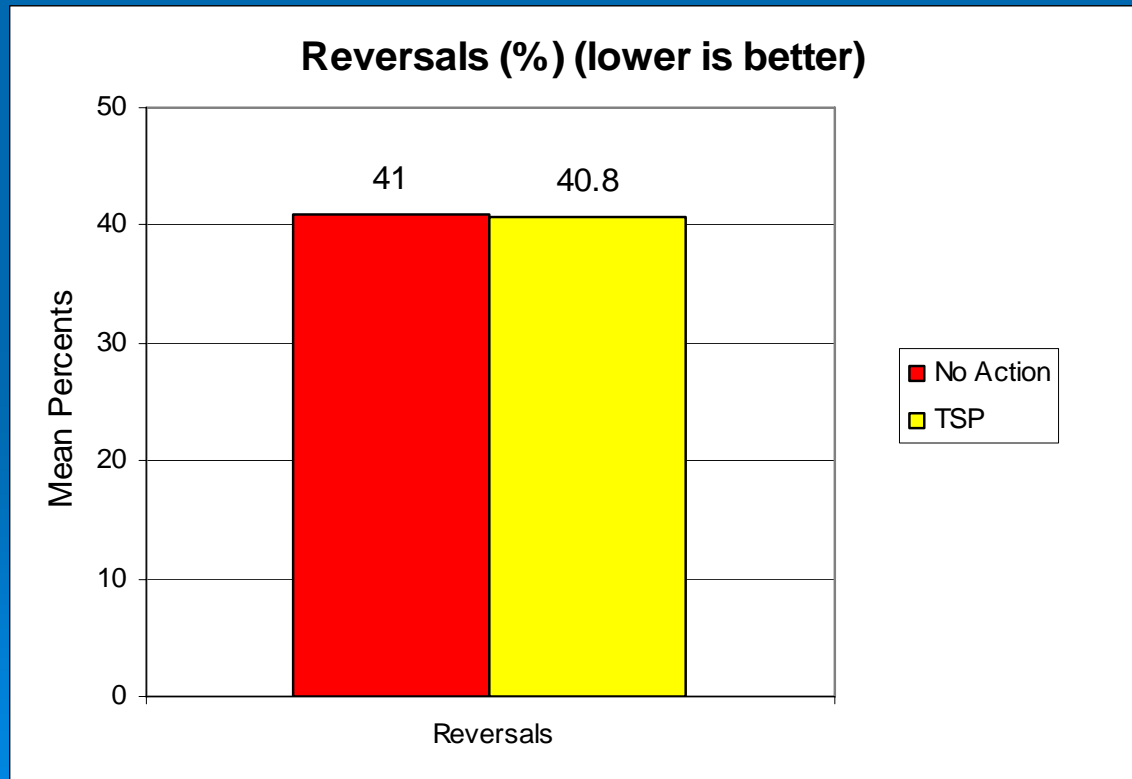
Recessions: Wading birds need gradual water depth decreases for feeding

Percent of time weekly water depth decreases are between -0.16' and -0.05', January through May



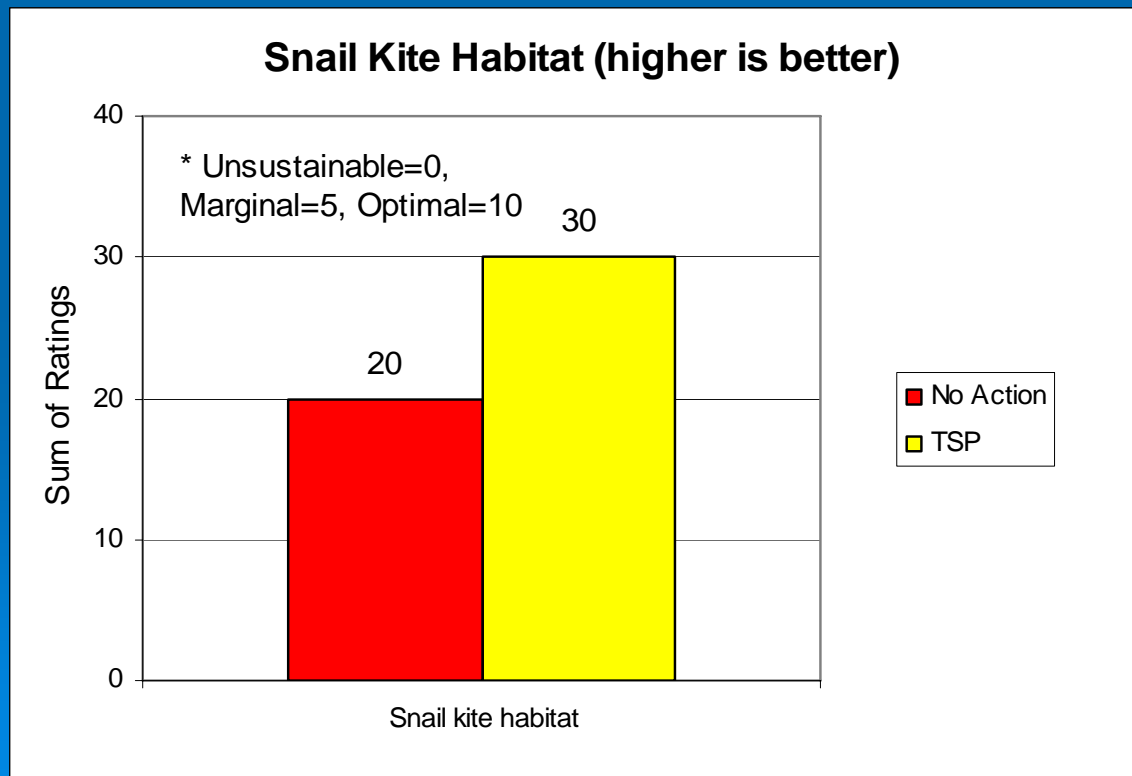
Reversals: Significant water level rises disperse prey, decrease nestling survival

Percent of time weekly water levels rise more than -0.05', January through May



Snail Kites: Protects snail kite nests and apple snail reproduction

Categories (Optimal, Marginal, or Unsustainable)
based on recession rates and reversals that harm
snail kite nests and apple snail eggs



TSP Summary for Everglades

